AGAIN ON DUTY AT ARMY HEAD-AQUARTERS.

spects—He Talks About His Long Trip.

Lieutenant General Miles, with Mrs. Miles and Colonel Maus of his staff and Mrs.

Maus, returned to Washington last evening

after a tour of the world, occupying five

months, and including the Philippines and

had been no interruption to its progress.

Gen. Miles Talks.

Although General Miles talked freely and

enthusiastically of his trip, he studiously

declined to discuss any political or military

"I have been abroad," said he, "five

months, having left Washington September

The general told of his trip to China and

Japan and of his reception at Pekin by the Chinese emperor and the empress dowager.

He said that the Chinese rulers had both

been very gracious, but denied as absurd the story that he had compared the em-

press dowager to Queen Victoria.

From Pekin the general and his party went to Moscow in eighteen days over Russia's Siberian railroad. "It's an excellent

railroad," said the general, "almost as good as the Union Pacific or Canadian Pa-

czar, but were delayed one day on the road

JUDGE HANFORD'S DECISION.

to Be Unconstitutional.

SEATTLE, Wash., February 17 .- Judge

Hanford of the United States courts has

decided that the regulation of the Interior

Department defining the penalty for the in-

from Scattle relates to the case of several sheep farmers who were arrested for vio-

The decision made today is only one of a

number in which the general land office is interested, most of which have been de-cided in the same way. The matter will

eventually reach the Supreme Court of the United States, it is stated, when a final

HIS PRIDE WAS HURT.

Minister Haggard's Unpleasant Refer-

ence to Charge Russell.

Some light is thrown upon the unpleasant

reference made in a letter by Mr. Haggard,

the British minister at Caracas, to United

States Charge Russell and published in the

British blue book, by a naval officer now

stationed at Washington, who was in Vene-

can legation during the period referred to

that by trying to assist some British citi-

zens in their distress without first losing

the time necessary to hunt up and confer

with the minister, the American legation people incurred the ill will of Mr. Haggard, and the difficulty got to be rather personal, so that all exchanges between the two

ministries have since been of the most formal and impersonal character. Mr. Haggard said in this letter, which was in reference to the detention of the British schooner Harry Troop by the Ven-

ezuelan government:
"I regret to say that it would appear that

I placed too much faith in the complete ac-curacy of the statements of the secretary

sell, as to the improvement in the condition

of the Harry Troop, etc., when he saw her. These statements may probably be account-

ed for by the facts, which appear undoubt-ed, that Mr. Bowen was most anxious, for

reasons best known to himself, to represent the conduct of the Venezuelan authorities in the most favorable light possible, and that he had inspired his subordinate in the

same direction. To put it briefly, Mr. Russell did not dare to say a word outside the legation contrary to President Castro's mode of proceeding."

THIS COUNTRY'S CASE.

sent It to Alaskan Commission.

United States legation, W. W. Rus-

It appears from this officer's statement

ruling on the premises will be had.

is unconstitutional.

invited with him to meet King Edward.

We had an invitation to meet the

11 last for the Pacific coast, where I in-

here in fine condition.

to the President.

Anti-Trust Bill From Ju- Proposed to Give It Right of Conclusions Reached by the diciary Committee.

CONSIDERS SOME FEATURES UN-CONSTITUTIONAL.

House Adopts Rule to Include Legislation in the Naval Bill-Democrats Object.

Soon after the Senate met today Mr. Hoar from the committee on judiciary reported the House anti-trust bill as amended. Mr. Platt (Conn.) of the committee stated that it was not a unanimous report, and that he was opposed to the measure. He said a large proportion of the bill had been more wisely and appropriately treated in legislation recently enacted. Concerning the new features there were, he said, unconstitutional provisions in them. Even if they were within the constitutional authority of Congress, they are mischievous and will work great injury to the business interests of the United States.

A House bill was passed granting a pension of \$30 a month to the widow of Representative John N. W. Rumple of Iowa, who was a captain of volunteers in the civil war. The usual resolution providing for the reading in the Senate Monday, February 23, of Washington's farewell address was adopted, and the president pro tempore designated Mr. Dubois of Idaho as the reader.

Miscellaneous Bills Passed.

Bills were passed as follows: To extend the limit of cost to \$70,000 of the United States post office building at Marblehead, Mass.; to authorize the absentee Wyandotte Indians to select certain lands, and for other purposes; for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Oregon City, Ore., and appropriating \$100,000 therefor.

The Quay resolution asking for a vote on the statehood bill went over. The Carmack resolution directing the committee on Philippines to visit the is-lands to investigate conditions, was on Mr. Lodge's motion, referred to the committee on Philippines on a yea and nay vote, 37 to

A resolution by Mr. Dubois requiring the civil service commission to furnish the Senate information regarding the dismissal of Elmer Forshay from the office of the surveyor general of Idaho, provoked consider able discussion, which lasted until 2 o'clock when it went over until tomorrow.

Mr. Depew Resumes.

The statehood bill then was taken up and Mr. Depew resumed his remarks in opposi-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the journal in the House of Representatives today, Mr. Cooper (Texas) called attention to the fact that through an error in the Record a bill passed yesterday relating to an appropriation in the river and harbor bill for Sabine pass technically repeated the river and harbor bill. As the matter was somewhat complicated, it was allowed to go over until to-

Mr. Littlefield (Maine), as a matter o privilege, criticised some remarks of Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) as they appeared in the Record. He also denied some assertions made in a newspaper article concerning the Littlefield anti-trust bill. Mr. Sulzer replied in a semi-humorou vein, saying Mr. Littlefield's speech was his

defense for his failure to pass his anti-trust bill, as promised last summer. Mr. Littlefield did not pursue the matter further, except to declare with great em-phasis that a statement made by Mr. Sulzer

was made with the knowledge that it was Mr. Dalzell, from the committee on rules. then presented a special rule, making in order the legislation reported in the naval bill for the increase of the personnel of the navy and for the increase of the limit of cost of the Naval Academy. He explained how vital the proposed legislation was, and

read the recommendations of the Secretary Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) and Mr. Undergood (Ala.) both denounced the principle involved in the rule as vicious. The resolution was adopted without division, and the House went into committee of whole and entered upon the consideration of the naval appropriation bill. Mr. Foss, chairman of the committee in charge of the bill, made a preliminary statement explaining its important features, and dwelling especially upon the necessity for providing additional officers in the navy.

TO SEEK THE ALEXANDER.

Mate Adamson Sails on the Collier Lebanon.

The Navy Department is informed that the collier Lebanon lightened her cargo of coal at Norfolk this morning, preparatory to starting forth on the broad Atlantic in search of the collier Alexander, which was disabled a few hundred miles north of Porto Rico by the breaking of her propeller shaft on the night of the 10th instant, and has since been drifting helplessly at the mercy of wind and wave. Mate Thomas Adamson of the ill-fated vessel is a passenger on the relief ship Lebanon, and will direct its movements toward the probable course of the drifting vessel. The story of how Mate Adamson and four brave companions left the Alexander at sea and distant, and how they were picked up by the steamer Admiral Schley and brought to this country, after spending two nights and two days in the open sea, was told in

When he was at the Navy Department yesterday Mate Adamson informed the officlais that the Alexander, despite the disablement of her machinery and steering ap-paratus, was stanch and sound and able to withstand the elements for some time to come, if not caught in the path of a hurricane or an unusually violent tropical tem-pest. There are forty men on the vessel, including the master, Capt. Gove, and they are abundantly supplied with provisions and water, so that there is no occasion for alarm as to their safety, except in the possible event of a storm of unusual severity. It is regarded as a strong pos-sibility that the Alexander has been already sighted by one of the numerous merchant steamers plying in those waters, and that she is being towed to a port of safety, or, if that is not possible, that her captain and crew have been taken off and are now on their way to the United States. The vessel will not be abandoned, however, so long as there is the slightest chance of her salvage. A strong element in her favor lies in the fact that she is schooner rigged and is able to keep herself steady and make slow progress with favorable

RUMORED RESIGNATION.

Report That Chief Justice Alvey Expects to Retire.

A rumor has been in circulation of late in local legal circles that Chief Justice Aivey of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia will soon tender his resignation, or retire from the bench because of ill-health. In view of this rumor a meeting of a number of prominent mem-bers of the bar, it is understood, was held last evening in order to take steps to bring about the appointment of Mr. J. J. Darlington to the Court of Appeals bench in the event a vacancy occurs.

It is stated, however, that Mr. Darlington will decline to permit his name to be used in that connection.

From the Baltimore American. More men lack ability than opportunity.

REPORTED TO SENATE THE CANAL TREATY AGREE ON ARMY BILL

ing to Lay Aside the State-

hood Bill.

Soon after the Senate assembled today

Mr. Quay called up the resolution which

came over from the previous day express-

ing the sense of the Senate to be favorable

to a vote on the statehood bill some time

When the resolution was read Senator

Jones, the democratic leader, said that he

had no objection to the resolution, provided

that it did not contemplate the arbitrary

fixing of a date for a vote by the majority.

He said that if the resolution meant only

to express the sense of the Senate that a

vote should be had by unanimous consent.

with due regard to the wishes of the mi-

Not a Step Toward Cloture.

Mr. Quay replied that the resolution was

not in the nature of a step toward cloture.

He said it was intended simply to express

the feeling of a majority of the Senate that

a vote should be taken on the statehood

bill. He ventured the opinion that among

the opponents of statehood would be found

senators who, as he expressed it, were fair

enough to admit that a vote should be taken, and his resolution offered a means

for such senators going upon record to that extent. Senator Quay said he did not de-sire to urge the resolution upon the Senate at this time, however, and asked that it

be placed on the calendar. Senator Spooner thought that the resolu-

tion should be referred to the committee on rules, and said he would make that

at once with the suggestion that the sense

of the Senate should be tested upon that question and that a vote might as well be

taken at once.

Mr. Aldrich remarked that he did not

suppose the senator from Pennsylvania could get a vote on that reference without

Mr. Spooner's Motion Withdrawn.

Then it developed that Mr. Spooner and

the anti-statehood forces were not anxious

for a test vote. Mr. Spooner withdrew his

motion to refer the resolution to the com-

mittee on rules, and the resolution went to

the calendar. There it retains the position

from which it can be taken at any time by a majority vote of the Senate and passed, if

majority desire. Thus, having secured in

advance acquiesence from the democrats in

his proposition that the Senate should voice its belief that a vote should be taken, Sen-

ator Quay can, at any time, call up the resolution. Naturally, it will be subject to

the same interminable debate to which the

pending measure has been subject for

weeks, and it is not likely that the oppo-

nents of statehood will permit that resolu-

tion to come to a vote.

There is no probability that Senator Spooner will endeavor to press a cloture resolution upon the Senate. Senator Quay

very adroitly divested his resolution of its semblance to cloture, thereby disarming the

ed by his democratic allies in the statehood

fight that they would see the statehood bill at the bottom of the deep, deep sea, al-though that is not quite the language used, before they would consent to its passage

by a cloture resolution. The democrats would not hesitate a moment to vote against

Opinion of the Steering Committee.

After the Senate adjourned last evening

there was an important meeting of the

steering committee of the republicans in

Senator Allison's committee room. All of

the republican members of the steering

committee, except one, who is a friend of

the omnibus bill, were present. The meet-

ing was called to devise possible ways and means of obtaining a vote on the Panama

canal treaty. The result of the meeting is expected to be shown in a move which will

be made in the Senate this evening or to-morrow looking to a final effort to get up

the canal treaty for ratification.

At last night's meeting of the steering committee the danger which menaces the

treaty by prolonged discussion was gone

over thoroughly. It was pointed out that the option which this government holds

upon the Panama canal property expires
March 4. Some of the friends of the Panama project were anxious that the treaty
should be ratified now instead of being
postponed for consideration at a special

session of the Senate after March 4.

The reason for desiring ratification before March 4 is well understood in senatorial circles. The belief is strong that if this option expires harder terms will be proposed when another deal is extend upon The

argument which has been put forward for immediate ratification has been that an ad-

vance of ten to twenty million dollars in the

This Afternoon's Caucus.

Pursuant to the understanding reached at

last night's meeting of the steering com-

mittee, the republicans of the Senate were

notified during the afternoon of a republi-

can caucus to be held this afternoon. In

that caucus it will be proposed to make the

Panama canal treaty a party measure and

to hold it before the Senate until a vote is

reached. It is realized that determined op-

position to the treaty is manifested by only

one or two senators and it is the opinion of

republican leaders that such a slight oppo-

sition should not be permitted to defeat the

Senator Quay, it is understood, is willing

to temporarily lay aside the statehood bill for a reasonable length of time in order to

give the two treaties right of way. He is willing that debate shall proceed for a

time sufficient to prove whether a successful filibuster can or cannot be made against

especially with the Panama canal treaty.

especially with the Fanama canal treaty. It is realized that there is more opposition to the Cuban treaty, and that it might be difficult to hold the Cuban treaty before the Senate against the wishes of the friends

of the statehood bill. It may be stated that the advocacy of the Cuban treaty among

the republican managers is not nearly so determined as the advocacy of the Panama treaty. It was the belief of the Senate lead-

the senate it would be possible at the caucus this afternoon to make the Panama treaty a strict party measure and hold it before the Senate with the acquiescence of Senator

Quay and the statehood forces for several days until all debate shall be exhausted and

Secretary Hay's Intention.

As stated, the option extended by the

Panama Canal Company to the United

States government to purchase its fran-

chise and properties expires March 4 next.

It is now manifestly impossible for a treaty

to be carried to the point of completion in

the two weeks remaining of the period

named in the option. Even if the Senate

should ratify the Panama treaty tomor-

row it would still require similar action on the part of the Colombian congress, and then a considerable time must elapse be-fore the final ratifications absolutely neces-

sary to effect the treaty can be exchanged,

vote reached upon it.

caucus this afternoon will deal more

when another deal is entered upon.

price of the property is not impossible.

statehood if it involved cloture.

Senator Quay came back at him

nority, he would be glad to vote for it.

before March 2.

Way in the Senate. Conferees.

MR. PLATT IS OPPOSED A REPUBLICAN CAUCUS OFFICERS' RETIREMENT

ACTION TO BE TAKEN THIS AFT- RESTRICTION AS TO COST OF POST BUILDINGS.

Senator Quay, It is Understood, Will- Porto Ricans to Be Eligible for En in the Regular listment

The conferees on the army appropriation

bill came to an agreement today. The Senate amendment appropriating \$12,000 to enable the Secretary of War to purchase from Francis B. Heitman the manuscript of the Historical Register of the United States from 1789 to date and for printing 6,000 copies of the work was retained in the bill. The information division of the adjutant general's office is not permitted under section 192, Revised Statutes, to subscribe for newspapers by a provision agreed to. A Senate provision was agreed to to the effect that hereafter the purchase of signal stores and equipment or the engagement of services not personal, by the Signal Corps of the army, may be made by the Signal Corps in open market in the manner common among business men when the aggregate of the amount required does not exceed \$200, but every such purchase or employment shall be promptly reported to the Secretary of

Artillery Corps Electricians.

It is also provided that there shall be added to the Artillery Corps twenty-five master electricians, to be enlisted by the Secretary of War, after such examination as he may prescribe, who shall receive \$75 a month and the allowance of an ordnance

The provision that the Secretary of War may detail twenty retired officers when-ever in his judgment the public interests may require it, is retained, but the authority to so detail them "as military attaches at the United States embassies and legations abroad" is stricken out.

Retirement of Army Officers.

The Senate amendment in relation to the retirement of officers who saw service in the civil war is agreed to, with further amendment making it apply only to officers who served in the civil war more than one year. This amendment as agreed to by the conferees reads as follows: "And any officer of the army now on the active list below the grade of major general who served with credit as an officer or an enice during the civil war for more than one year before April 15, 1865, may when re-tired be retired by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade. This section shall apply to officers who have been retired on or since the 11th day of August 1898, but shall not apply to any officer whose service on the active list does not exceed twenty years, and shall not apply to any officer who has been placed on the retired list by virtue of any special act of Congress, nor to any of-ficer who has already received an advance of grade at the time of retirement or with a view to retirement.

Right to Deposit Pay.

The right of officers to deposit their pay at 8 per cent on the same terms as enlisted men is agreed to, with an amendment that no officer shall have such deposits at any time in excess of \$5,000.

The Senate amendments making appr priation to reimburse owners of private property for damage sustained by gun firing and mortar practice at several places is

stricken out Soldiers from Porto Rico.

The provision that citizens of Porto Rico shall be eligible for enlistment in the regular army and the Porto Rico regiment may be ordered for service outside of Porto Rico is agreed to with the following amend

"Provdeid, that all volunteer officers now in Porto Rico provisional regiment shall be mustered out on June 30, 1904, and their places be filled by detail from the line of the army; provided, further, that any vacancy now existing, or which may occur between now and June 30, 1904, shall be filled by detail from the line of the army."

For regular supplies for the quartermaster's department \$5,000,000, as provided by the House, instead of \$5,500,000 as amended, is allowed.

Army Post Buildings.

The Senate appropriation of \$500,000 for army post buildings remains in the bill, with the provision that not more than \$40, 000 shall be expended for any one post building.

The post building at Fort Myer cost \$140,000, but this provision will make that | zuelan waters and frequently at the Amerian exception, as the conferees do not think that such expensive structures should be by Mr. Haggard without going into details. put up for that purpose. The appropriation for transportation of the army and its supplies is fixed at \$15,500,000.

The appropriation for the purchase and

presentation of the battlefields of Ball's bluff and the appropriation of \$200,000 for medical expenses of furloughed soldiers of the Spanish war are both stricken from the

The provision of \$200,000 for medical expenses for furloughed officers of the Span-ish war was urged by claims agents, and it was understood that a large part of the money would go to such agents. The action of the conferees in striking out the appropriation for this purpose was largely the result of the belief that so much of the money would go to such agents.

In other respects the bill was agreed to in the form in which it was passed by the

Coalition Should Be Effected.

Representative Rose (dem.), after con ferring with State Senator Francis J. Mc-Nulty, the chairman of the democratic steering committee, and other members of the party in the legislature, today issued a statement on the position of democrats in

The statement says that there was a time when one regular republican could have been elected to the long term senatorship by democratic aid, leaving the short term vacant, but that time has now passed. The honor of the state and the best interests of its people, the statement goes on to say, demand that coalition between the democrats and the regular republicans be effected—in short, that the original democratic proposition be accepted by the regulars. It concludes:

An Honorable Proposition.

"The democratic proposition throughout the entire session has been a most honorable and liberal one, and if misfortune shall overtake the state by the election of Addicks or of two of his heachmen, such dicks or of two of his henchmen, such misfortune must be chargeable to the position that the regular republicans have It is very probable that the regulars will

soon make overtures to the democrats, as this is the only course now left open to the anti-Addicks republicans.

A Suit for Maintenance. Alice Mitchell today instituted proceed

sary to effect the treaty can be exchanged, so that even under the most favorable conditions the treaty cannot be put in force before the end of the fiscal year.

So Secretary Hay has arranged to prevent any lapse of the privileges obtained by the United States in the option, and also to preclude any change of the terms of the Panama Canal Company's offer to close with the company on the terms it now offers, just as soon as the Seneta has set its ings for maintenance, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, against Frank A. Mitchell. The couple were married in Wilmington, Del., January 1, 1879, it is explained, and for a number of years lived in to preclude any change of the terms of the Panama Canal Company's offer to close with the company on the terms it now offers, just as soon as the Senate has set its approval upon the treaty. In that way, by formally notifying the canal company that the United States has accepted its proposition and will pay down the \$40,000,000 named, upon the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, the necessity of extending the option will be avoided.

Plained, and for a number of years lived in that city. They then came here to live. The petitioner alleges that her husband left her in October of last year and has not lived with or supported her since. It is asserted that the defendant owns considerable real estate in Wilmington and is general manager of a roofing company, and as such receives a salary of more than \$200 a month. Attorneys Chaney and Hart reports of the treaty, the necessity of extending the option will be avoided.

Many Officers Call to Pay Their Be-Against Venezuela.

COMMISSION PROPOSED PROPOSAL REJECTED STORM HURTS TRADING

RESENTATIVE.

China and Hawaii and several of the principal capitals of Europe. The trip was planned as a purely military inspection of is to Be Appointed by Queen of the United States army in the insular possessions, and also with the design to ascerthe Netherlands. tain the latest developments in European military practice. The results will be em-

bodied by General Miles in a special report Secretary Hay for the United States and Mr. Bowen acting for Venezuela signed Gen. Miles reached army headquarters this afternoon a protocol providing for the about noon today and resumed the transacadjustment of the claims of the United tion of routine business as though there States against Veezuela by a commission to meet at Caracas. This commission will During the day many army officers called consist of two members, a Venezuelan and at headquarters and paid their respects to an American, to be appointed, respectively, the commanding general, including General Corbin and the officers of the adjutant genby Presidents Castro and Rooseveit, and in the event of disagreement an umpire eral's department. In the afternoon General Miles called a meeting of the board of govis to be appointed by the Queen of the ernors of the Soldiers' Home to consider Netherlands. It is expected that the minquestions relating to important improveister for foreign affairs will be appointed ments at that institution. General Miles is president of the board, and his approval is as Venezuela's representative, and that desired for the contemplated expenditure of about \$600,000 at the home. either Mr. Bowen or Mr. Russell, the United States charge, will be named to

represent the United States. Baron Gevers, the minister for the Netherlands, called at the State Department during the morning to give notice of the acceptance by Queen Wilhelmina of the task imposed upon her, her consent having been previously sought by both parties to the

Text of Protocol.

spected all the forts and coast defenses from Puget sound to southern California. We sailed in October on the transport Thomas for the Philippines, stopping on The protocol signed today is expected to serve as a model for similar instruments to be arranged with the other claimant the voyage at Honolulu and Guam. There were no serious hostilities in the Philippines while I was there. I inspected the troops and found our 20,000 men on duty powers. The text of the protocol is as fol-

Protocol of an agreement between the secretary of State of the United States of America and the plenipotentiary of the republic of Venezuela for submission to artration of all unsettled claims of citizens of the United States of America against the

The United States of America and the republic of Venezuela, through their representatives, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and Herbert W. Bowen, the plenipotentiary of the republic of Venezuela, have agreed upon and signed the following protocol:

Article L.

and missed that pleasure."

The general was asked about the cabled All claims owned by citizens of the stories to the effect that Mrs. Miles was not United States of America against the republic of Venezuela which have not been "That was the result of an oversight," replied General Miles. "The king's secresettled by diplomatic agreement or by artary wrote me a note after the visit to Windsor, in which he explained that the bitration between the two governments, and which shall have been presented to the commission hereinafter named by the De-Miles was with me. And the king himself partment of State of the United States or expressed regret when I saw him that Mrs. Miles had not been included in the invitaits legation at Caracas, shall be examined and decided by a mixed commission, which shall sit at Caracas, and which shall consist of two members, one of whom is to be appointed by the President of the United States and the other by the president of Holds Interior Department Regulation

It is agreed that an umpire may be named by the Queen of the Netherlands. If either of said commissioners or the umpire should appointed forthwith in the same manner as his predecessor. Said commissioners and umpire are to be appointed before the 1st

The commissioners and the umpire shall meet in the city of Caracas on the 1st day of June, 1903. The umpire shall preside over their deliberations and shall be competent to decide any question on which the commissioners disagree.

lating one of the forestry regulations. The regulation was made under authority of the act of Congress, June 4, 1888, and the act Before assuming the functions of their office the commissioners and the umpire shall take solemn oath carefully to examof Congress of February 24, 1897, and is found in section 4 of the circular issued by the Secretary of the Interior, April 4, 1900.

The general land office officials of this city have not yet received official notice of the decision of Justice Hanford, but state tice and the provisions of this convention, all claims submitted to them, and such oaths shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. The commissioners, or in case of their disagreement, the umpire, shall dethat in previous decisions with regard to the same section of the regulations the cide all claims upon a basis of absolute equity, without regard to objections of a defining a misdemeanor and providing a technical nature, or of the provisions of local legislation. Interior is usurping authority granted only

the event of their disagreement, those of the umpire, shall be final and conclusive. They shall be in writing. All awards shall be made payable in United States gold, or its equivalent in silver.

Article II.

The commissioners, or umpire, as the case may be, shall investigate and decide said claims upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of the respective governments. They shall be bound to receive and con-

sider all written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of the respective governments in support of or in answer to any claim, and to hear oral or written arguments made by the agent of each government on every claim. In case of their failure to agree in opinion upon any individual claim the umpire shall decide.

Every claim shall be formally presented to the commissioners within thirty days from the day of their first meeting, unless the commissioners or the umpire in any case extend the period for presenting the claim not exceeding three months longer. The commissioners shall be bound to examine and decide upon every claim within etc. ine and decide upon every claim within six months from the day of its first formal prement the umpire shall examine and decide within a corresponding period from the date of such disagreement.

Article III.

The commissioners and the umpire shall keep an accurate record of their proceedings. For that purpose, each commisisioner

Ex-Secretary John W. Foster to Pre-Mr. John W. Foster of this city has been selected to take charge of the case of the United States in the presentation of the ments of the customs revenues of La Alaskan boundary question to the special Guaira and Puerto Cabello, and the paycommission to be appointed in conformity ments thus set aside shall be divided and with the terms of the recently confirmed distributed in conformity with the decision Alaskan boundary treaty. General Foster of The Hague tribunal. will be assisted in this work by Mr. Lan-

In case of the failure to carry out the sing, his son-in-law, who was also conabove agreement, Belgian officials shall be placed in charge of the customs of the two ports, and shall administer them until the nected with the investigation of the Alaskan seel issues. A suitable room in the liabilities of the Venezuelan government in respect of the above claims shall have been State Department has been set apart for their accommodation and the necessary clerical force will at once be secured.

Secretary Root has concluded to accept his appointment as one of the commissioners, the others being Senator Lodge and Senator Turner, to represent the United States on the boundary commission. It has been urged that he can do that work during the commission that work during the commission. discharged. The reference of the question above stated to The Hague tribunal will be the subject of a separate protocol.

Article VI. All existing and unsatisfied awards in

favor of the United States shall be prompting the coming summer without interfering materially with his duties as Secretary of War, the only time-consuming phase of the work being a trip to London, where the commission is to effect a preliminary orly paid, according to the terms of the respective awards. JOHN HAY. HERBERT W. BOWEN.

Conferences on Local Bills.

Mr. Babcock, being engaged in other matters, was not able to be present at the conference on the union station bill this after-11:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The first conference on the District of Columbia appropriation bill will be held at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Masked. Washington Market, 164 bid.

10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The first conference on the District of Columbia appropriation bill will be held at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Masked. Washington Market, 164 bid.

The proprietors, not the patrons, "get rich bid. J. Maury Dove Co., 112 bid.

LIEUT. GEN. MILES BACK SIGNED A PROTOCOL NEARER A SETTLEMENT FINANCE AND TRADE

To Adjust American Claims Regular Republican and Dem- Dealings Confined to a Narocrat May Be Elected.

EACH COUNTRY TO HAVE A REP- ADDICKS FACTION WOULD STILL RULE OR BUIN.

In Event of Disagreement an Umpire Reply to Regulars Tells of a "Desire Among the Industrials Two or Three te Restore Party Unity"-To-

day's Ballots.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. DOVER, Del., February 17 .- A settlement of the senatorial fight on the lines of the original democratic proposition to the regular republicans, that the vacancies be filled by the election of a candidate from each side, is nearer today than ever be-

The proposals and counter-proposals of the republican factions, respectively, have come to naught.

The declination of the Addicks men to the regular republican offer was formulated today and was presented to the reg-

It was as follows: Rejects the Proposal.

"To the Republican Majority of the General Assembly:

"Gentlemen: Your recent proposition that two senators be chosen, one respectively by each element of the republican party of this state, excluding John Edward Addicks. has been received by the undersigned re-publican majority of the general assembly. "We respectfully desire to call your at-tention to the fact that for six years past by private assurance, by the public press in fact, by every known means of commu nication, you have contended that the per sonality of John Edward Addicks was the ole obstacle to a restoration of party law and of majority rule."

"Desire to Restore Party Unity." "The demand has been incessantly made that he withdraw as a candidate. Your

demand has been complied with. "This determination was inspired by the desire to restore party unity; to bring all republicans of this state back to a condition of peace and to re-establish party law, and those rules for party government in Delaware that obtain generally throughout the Union, in accord with the spirit of our national Constitution.
"It may also be admitted that there was a

desire to show clearly and definitely whether the personal candidacy of Mr. Addicks was an index of the cause of political an archy in this state, or whether it was in effect a factional fight purely for supremacy alone and spoils of office.

The Situation is Clear.

"No part of its inspiration was due to desire to trade or dicker over those high positions. The time has passed for such

"The situation is clear. Mr. Addicks has withdrawn as a candidate before the legislature. There is no longer any reason why the party should not unite and choose two senators for the Senate of the United States n a lawful and regular manner. "We definitely decline any other settle

ment of this matter unless the proposition be accepted to elect two senators, each to be the unrestricted choice of each faction. This is signed by the twenty-one union re-Ineffectual ballots resulted as follows: Long term—Edward D. Hearne (dem.), 18; J. Edward Addicks (union republican), 19; L. H. Ball (regular republican), 8; Anthony

Higgins (regular republican), 2; total vote, 47; no election. Short term—J. Harvey Whiteman (dem.), 18; J. Edward Addicks (union republican), 17; Henry A. Dupont (regular republican), 3; H. A. Richardson (regular republican), 2; William S. Hilles (regular republican),2; to tal, 47; no election.

Representatives Holcomb (dem.) and Fra-

zler (union republican) and Hart (dem.) and Lingo (union republican) were paired.

TYPHOID AT ITHACA, N. Y. Twenty-five New Cases Discovered-Four Deaths Sunday.

A dispatch from Ithaca, N. Y., dated yesterday, says: A partial record from the physicians today showed that twenty-five new cases of typhoid have been discovered. Yesterday four deaths occurred, one of the victims being E. Prime, '06, a student from Huntington, Long Island, son of Commander E. S. Prime of the navy. The Cornell Infirmary is still crowded to its capacity, and twelve students have been taken to the new annex opened a few days ago.

The university authorities are now preparing Stimpson Hall, the new medical building on the campus, for use as an extra hospital, where sick students will receive the best of medical care and attention. Attendance at university exercises continues to be very low, and it was estimated this morning that fully one-third of the total enrollment of students was absent from classes.

Today President Schurman sent four representatives to all student boarding houses in the city, and received written pledges from each that all water used in each place for drinking and cooking purposes will first be boiled. He has also made a demand on the Ithaca Water Works Company that it at once establish a purifying plant. It is believed that one of the results of the present epidemic will be the establishment of a university water plant, which will be conducted on thoroughly sanitary principles.

Washington Stock Exchange.

ments of the treath of their process. For that purpose, each commissioner shall appoint a secretary versed in the language of both countries to assist them in the transaction of the business of the commission. Except as herein stipulated, all questions of procedure shall be left to the determination of the commission, or in case of their disagreement, to the umpire.

Article IV.

Reasonable compensation to the commission of the commission of the umpire for their services and expenses, and the other expenses of said arbitration, are to be paid in equal moleties by the contracting parties.

Article V.

In order to pay the total amount of the claims to be adjudicated, as aforesaid, and other claims of citizens or subjects of other nations, the government of Venezuela shall set apart for this purpose, and alienate to no other purpose, beginning with the month of March, 1903, 30 per cent in monthly payments of the customs revenues of La Guelra and Puerto Cabella, and the pay.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—Regular call, 12 o'clock noon—Citizens' National Bank, 5 at 192. Washington Gas, 25 at 79%, 25 at 79% a Stocks—Washington Gas, 79% bid, 79% ask-Georgetown Gas, 76 bid. Se Machine Stocks—Mergenthaler Linotype, bid, 181% asked. Lanston Monotype, 8% bid

row Line of Stock.

WIRE SERVICE POOR AND TELE-GRAPHIC ORDERS LIMITED.

Issues Commanded Attention-

Slight Gains in Railroads.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, February 17.-There was

some irregular movements in American shares in the London market at the start, but in the later market there a majority of the stocks showed fractional advances. In the local stock market business was confined to a few stocks at the opening on account of poor wire service to out-of-town clients, the heavy sleet and snow storm greatly retarding telegraphic orders.

Two or three industrials monopolized the attention of the traders at the start, the most activity being in the copper shares. Anaconda, after opening up two points further, advanced nearly four points before the end of the half hour's trading. Amalgamated Copper was the heaviest dealt in and after a gain of % at the start, advanced rapidly for a further gain of 1% per cent. The United States steel shares also showed good strength, and the same was true of Smelters common, which gained nearly 1 per cent on buying by the pool which has been active in that property for the past two weeks.

The activity and strength in the industrials had a sympathetic effect upon the general list, the active railways gaining slightly, but were not as active as yesterday, owing to interruption to the wires.

In the local traction shares there was

renewed activity in Brooklyn Rapid Tran-sit and Metropolitan, and both stocks were advanced about 1 per cent. After the first hour of trading there was some good profit taking in the copper and traction shares, causing reactions of about 1 per cent. This started a general selling movement, in which the bears became very aggressive, New York Central and the Eries being especial targets for short selling, and both found only fair supporting orders.

The selling was so persistent and heavy

that the active railway stocks generally lost from ½ to % per cent. Pressure off Sugar caused that stock to react over a point. Tennessee Coal and Iron was conspicuously strong during this set-back, the stock railwing sherply over 1 per cent on spicuously strong during this set-back, the stock rallying sharply over 1 per cent on active trading. Another exception to the reactionary movement was Colorado Fuel and Iron, which gained about 1 per cent, possibly out of sympathy with the sharp rally in Tennessee Coal and Iron.

There were rumors of gold exports, but no actual engagements, and the selling seemed to be the outcome of profit taking.

more than anything else, as there was no special news to affect the market adversely. The market calmed down some around the noon hour, with prices a shade better than the low figures reached after the sellng movement. Sales of stock up to midday were 203,000 shares. In the early afternoon there were some recoveries in the traction shares and in the copper stocks, but trading was not as active as in the earlier speculation, and

the undertone generally was not as firm as that of yesterday.

A careful watch is being kept on legislawill depend upon the passage or non-pas-sage of the Aldrich bill, the opinion being that this measure will greatly offset the effects of anti-trust legislation as a market factor. In the late trading speculation ran to the industrials, and there were special movements in those stocks, the principal activity centering in American Locomotive securities, in which there were good gains in both the common and preferred issues. These stocks have been quietly accumu-

lated for some time, and good judges of their merit predict higher prices for both classes of the stock. The general market continued inactive at some recovery from the lowest prices of the forenoon.

New York Stock Market.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, Washington stock exchange and Chicago board of trade.

73% 41% 92 52% 99% 182% Am. Car & Foundry Am. Car & Foundry, pfd. American Smelting. American Smelting, pfd American Sugar... AnacoAda.

Atch., Top. & S. Fe......

Atch., Top. & S. Fe, pfd

Baltimore & Ohio

Baltimore & Ohio pfd...

Brooklyn Rapid Tran...

Canadian Pacific.....

Chicago & Alton.... 88% 100% 100% 70¼ 1389% 62 86 Chicago, R. 1 & P...... Chicago, R. L & P., pfd... Colorado Fuel & Iron... Consolidated Gas...... Delaware & Hudson..... Erie, 2d pfd.....

Republic Steel & Iron... Rubber Goods..... St. Louis & San Fran..... St. Louis & S. F., 2d pfd. St. Louis S. W., pfd...... Southern Pacific......... Southern Railway..... Southern Railway, pfd... Tennessee Coal & Iron... Texas Pacific.... Inton Pacific ...

Wabash, pfd.... Western Union

United States Steel, pfd. Kansas City Southern ...

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore, Md., February 17.—Flour quiet, unchanged; receipts, 9,995 barrels; exports, 962 barrels. Wheat steady; spot and February, 502604; March, 80%280%; May, 81%281%; steamer No. 2 red, 75275%; receipts, 5,964 bushels; exports, none; southern by sample, 72280; southern on grade, 75280. Corn firm; spot and February, 523635%; March, 52252%; April, 51251%; May, 50%250%; steamer mixed, 50250%; receipts, 115,886 bushels; exports, none; southern white and yellow corn, 42254%. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 43243%; No. 3 mixed, 41241%; receipts, 7,130 bushels; exports, none. Rye steady; No. 2, 56256%; No. 2 western, 57257%; receipts, 2,886 bushels; exports, none. Hay firmer; No. 1 timothy, \$19; No. 1 clover mixed, \$16,502817. Grain freights dull, unchanged; fancy creamery, 2627; fancy ladle, 18219; fancy roll, 17218; good roll, 16217; store packed, 15217. Eggs firm and higher; fresh, 18219. Cheese steady, unchanged; large, 14214%; medium, 1421%; small, 144214%. Sugar firm and higher; fine and coarse granulated, 4.96%.

2 per cents, registered.
2 per cents, coupon.
3 per cents, registered, 1908-1928.
3 per cents, registered, 1908-1928.
4 per cents, registered, 1907.
5 per cents, registered, 1907.
6 per cents, registered, 1925.
6 per cents, registered, 1925.
7 per cents, registered, 1926.
8 per cents, coupon, 1926.

Government Bonds.